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INFORMATION REPORT

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

COUNTRY

China

SUBJECT

Air Information: Soviet Forces on  
Kuantung Peninsula

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1 Attachment  
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1. Of vital importance to Soviet coastal defenses in the Yingchengtsu (121-24, 39-01) area, the airfield at Hsiaomatzutun (121-21, 39-00) was built in January 1946. 5,000 workers were mobilized to level the rocky areas and lay the five mm-thick steel plates which form the runways. To service the field a highway was built in April 1946 from Tunghsiaomatzutun (121-22, 39-00) to Huanglungtsun (121-25, 38-58). In 1947 the runways sank several times but were permanently repaired in September 1947. The airfield is not large and there are usually only 15 to 20 fighter planes parked there. Approximately 50 anti-aircraft and mountain guns are emplaced on the mountain tops northwest of the field. (See Attachment I.)
2. On 8 March 1948 there were six or seven large, dark gray aircraft (? bombers ? transports) and about 50 small, white aircraft (? fighters ? liaison) on the Choushuitzu (121-34, 38-58) airfield.
3. The race course at Sanlichinotun (121-14, 38-50) is being used by the Soviet Air Force as a signal field (? air-ground radio liaison ? visual signals).
4. In the spring of 1946 plans were made by the Soviet Air Force to take over 2,240 mou of civilian land properties in the Fangchiastun (121-10, 38-49) area for an airfield. The blueprints for this project have been completed, but construction has not yet been begun.  
Comment: 6.8 mou equal one acre.)

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5. The Japanese Kuantung Army had planned to build an airfield near Pailantzutun (121-12, 38-45) early in the Sino-Japanese War. Blueprints were made, but construction was never begun.

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6. During late January, Soviet authorities ordered the evacuation of civilians from the area near Pailantzutun, and the area is now off limits to civilians.

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7. On 2 April 1948 there were 35 bombers and 16 fighters on the airfield at Sanchienpao (121-16, 38-54); 42 bombers, 35 fighters and five reconnaissance planes at the Choushuitzu (121-33, 38-57) airfield; 25 bombers and 13 fighters on the military airfield at Chinchou (121-43, 39-07); 11 bombers, seven fighters and four reconnaissance planes at Houchiatun (121-39, 39-03); and 25 bombers and 15 fighters at Muchengtzu (121-29, 38-59). Planes from these bases frequently fly to North Korea and Vladivostok.
8. There are 50 Japanese technicians working at the Sanchienpao airbase. They are given considerable freedom of action and good treatment. In addition to the regular ration of rice, milk, meat, etc., they receive 20,000 Soviet Army dollars per month.

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